WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A plasma display panel in which a plurality of cells are constituted by a plurality of row and column electrodes which are directly crossed with one another between two substrates which are combined in parallel, characterized in that said row electrode has a transparent electrode having a plurality of projecting electrode parts which are alternately projected upward and downward with a predetermined width along a row axis, and an opaque electrode formed at the lower portion of the row axis of said transparent electrode, said column electrode is arranged on a column axis of said projecting electrode part, and said row electrode is concerned in the discharge of two adjacent column-direction cell groups by the interaction with two other row electrodes adjacent in a column direction.

2. The plasma display panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein said predetermined width is the width of a unit cell.

3. The plasma display panel as claimed in claim

1, wherein two row electrodes adjacent in a column direction are formed to be in parallel in a column direction with said projecting electrode parts being distanced by a predetermined distance.

4. The plasma display panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein said opaque electrode is injected with a predetermined width at the position and direction where said projecting electrode parts are arranged.

5. The plasma display panel as claimed in claim 4, wherein said opaque electrode is projected with a predetermined width at the position and from an opposite direction where said projecting electrode parts are arranged.

6. A method for driving a plasma display panel in which a plurality of cells are constituted by a plurality of row and column electrodes which are arranged to be directly crossed with one another between two substrates which are combined in parallel, and said row electrode is concerned in the discharge of

two adjacent column-direction cell groups by the interaction with two other row electrodes adjacent in a column direction, comprising the steps of:

applying a scan voltage between said column electrode and row electrode corresponding to a discharge cell, thus generating an address discharge between corresponding column and row electrodes;

applying a sustain voltage to said row electrode, thus generating a sustain discharge between said row electrode and other row electrode adjacent to said row electrode; and

applying said sustain voltage to said other row electrode, thus generating said sustain discharge again between said row electrode and said other row electrode.

7. The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein a discharge start voltage of said discharge cell is higher than the addition of a wall voltage by said address discharge to said scan voltage applied to the adjacent cell.

8. The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein a

discharge start voltage of said discharge cell is lower than the addition of a wall voltage by said address discharge to said sustain voltage applied to the adjacent row electrode.